to a direct question Colonel Murphy said he was not personally acquainted with the architects. He believed they had been first elected to do the for the department by his predecessor. So far as he knew there was no competition in awarding the work to Horgan & Stattery. He could not tell

Mr. Moss first inquired about the building at Fifty-fifth-st. and Sixth-ave., where the records of the Health Department are to be stored. Mr. Murphy said that he did not know whether the

building referred to was fireproof or not.

Counsel took up some of the documents produced by President Murphy and read at consider able length from minutes of the Health Board meetings. These extracts showed that Horgan & Stattery, at a meeting of the Board on June 2, 1898, were authorized to prepare plans for repairing wall of the dispensing depot, at East Sixteenth The same firm was authorized st, and the river. prepare plans for the construction of a morgue at the Willard Parker Hospital. The minutes of the meeting of the Board on January 4, 1896, showed that Horgan & Slattery were directed to prepare plans for constructing a building on the grounds of the Kingston Averne Hospital, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and at the meeting they were directed to prepare plans for several other buildings.

"Are there any resolutions of your Board ap-cointing Horgan & Stattery architects to the Health

Department?" asked Mr. Moss. "I do not know," replied Colonel Murphy. "I am informed by my private secretary, who was in the office before I went there, that some such arrange-ment was reached. If there is I will find it."

NO COMPETITION THERE.

"Was there any competition for the erection of the Willard Parker Hospital addition?

"I think not." "The work was done by Horgan & Shattery?"

"And the Kingston Avenue Hospital, in Brook-"Horgan & Slattery prepared the plans, but I

stopped the work because it seemed to be too ex

Was there any public competition for the work of preparing these plans?" "I think not. It was a collection of small pieces

of work.

Colonel Murphy could not dell if Horgan & Slattery have been paid for their work on the plans. Mr. Moss had nothing further to ask of the president of the Health Board and called Commisdoner Charles F. Murphy, of the Dock Board While Mr. Murphy was making his way to the witess stand Mr. Moss read sections Nos. 348-351, which make at compulsory for sheriffs to suppress all forms of crime, including betting on horse racing, and impose a firm of \$500 for failure to en-

Mr. Murphy's evidence was to the effect that Fiorgan & Slattery had been employed by the Dock ard to draw plans for repairing piers belonging to the city, although it was shown that the Chief Engineer of the Board ought to have been competent enough to have made connecessary plans. Murphy, replying to other inquiries, said he had known Mr. Slattery from boyhood, and he admitted that in addition to the position which he held in the Dock Department he was interested in

George W. Birdsall, Chief Eingineer of the Department of Water Supply, who was instructed at a previous session to produce a plan showing the ituation of the city water gates, was next on the stand, and said he could not prepare the plan, be-pause he had not the time or the appropriation necessary for the work. There were nine thousand water gates, and it would, he explained, take a

"Why would it take a year?" asked Mr. Moss "I am not an expert to answer such a question." 'All right," said Mr. Moss. "That anevers my urpose. We have it on record that the condition of the Department records is such that it would

ake a year to locate the different water gates." Then Arthur J. Horgan was called. He is a young man about thirty-five years old, with black hair and mustache and a rosy complexion. He said he had been engaged in architectural work for fifteen years, twelve of which he had been in partnership with Mr. Slattery. In proof of his professional qualifications he named several dwelling houses which his firm had erested.

"Did you ever plan a prison?" Mr. Moss asked.
"I designed the City Prison—the interior fittings," the witness answered.

Q.—Did you ever design steel cells before? A.— No; they used to come from Europe. Q.—Mr. Cook gave up his contract to design the cells to you? A.—Yes. Mr. Horgan denied that his firm had any under-

standing with the original contractor to surrender

Q.—What was the cost of these cells? A.—The ost was \$310,000. nd you received how much for your work?

Q.—And you receive now about designing the A.—Five per cent.

Q.—Who first spoke to you about designing the new Tombs cells? A.—Commissioner Lantry.

Q.—Do you live in his district? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know John F. Carroll? A.—Yes.

Q.—Ever talk to him about the work? A.—Never.

Q.—Ever pay him any money? A.—Never.

Q.—Who made your detailed drawings for those new steel cells? A.—I made most of them myself.

Q.—Were not they drawn by a designer out West?

A.—They were not.

HIS PARTNER MORE AGGRESSIVE.

At this point Mr. Moss abruptly interrupted his examination of the witness to call his partner Vincent J. Slattery. Mr. Slattery is considerably older than Mr. Horgan, and at times his manner on the stand was decidedly aggressive. After saying that he was on terms of intimate friendship with John F. Carroll, he went on to depose that the interior plans for the new Tombs Prison were faulty; but when he was asked to specify in what manner he hesitated before answering, and then referred counsel to Mr. Horgan for the informa-"Rut I am asking you to tell us." Mr. Moss per-

sisted. "As an architect and a man, I ask you to make good your criticism of the plans of Withers

"If you are honest and want to know all about it call Mr. Horgan and he will tell you, as he had most to do with that matter."

Never mind whether I am honest or not. An swer the question," Mr. Moss insisted.

Thereupon the witness was inclined to become somewhat discourteous, but was called to order by Mr. Mazet. "It is not for you or any one else to criticise the counsel," the chairman exclaimed. "You are a member of the firm and should answer the question asked."

Assemblyman Hoffman here came to the aid of Mr. Slattery. He suggested that counsel should recall Mr. Horgan and ask him about the matter. The witness had said that Mr. Horgan knew more about the matter than he did, and it was apparent that Mr. Horgan was the one to question about the Tombs plans. After a short wrangle the mat-

ter was allowed to drop. Mr. Moss questioned Mr. Slattery regarding his acquaintanceship with members of the City Government. He said he knew Colonel Murphy, prestdent of the Board of Health; Commissioner Lantry, of the Department of Correction; Commis-sioner John W. Keller, of the Charities Department, and Thomas L. Feitner, of the Tax Department. He had been a friend of Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader, for

twenty years. "You have done work for all these departments?" asked Mr. Moss.

'Yes, practically all their work in recent years." "Was it through your friendship with Mr. Car-roll that you secured these city contracts?" I don't know. I think they found out we were

capable of doing the work, and for that reason How did they find out you were capable of sit-

ting in judgment on the work of such architects as Withers & Dickson, and of John R. Thomas, in the matter of the Hall of Records? "I don't know.

Mr. Slattery said he did not think there was

anything singular in the city departments going to him with their work. Some of it had been asked for, and witness said he hoped that his triendship with Mr. Carroll had something to do

with his firm's getting the work. THE FIRM'S VERSATILITY.

In the matter of architectural ability it was ascertained that the firm of Horgan & Slattery is extremely versatile. Not only did its members undertake work for the city for the construction of prisons and public buildings generally, the repairing of piers, etc., but they also, Mr. elicited, built scows for the Department of Correction, and overhauled the machinery and put new boilers in the municipal boats, the and the William L. Strong. But when he was asked where he studied marine architecture in order to fit himself for carrying out such work, the witness evaded the question, and again referred ounsel to Mr. Horgan as having drawn the

Slattery said that the leading architects and architectural papers had upheld his firm's criticism of the work of John R. Thomas, who drew the plans for the new Hall of Records building. Moss questioned the propriety of such criticism, asking: "Was that professional?"

"It was, and the city saved a million dollars "I am not so sure," Mr. Moss interjected, and "Would you expect a lawyer to render you

a decision without pay?" 'I don't think that pertinent." Q.-If you are not satisfied with a physician ou think another reputable physician would

you think another reputable physician do behind his back and criticise his treatment? A.—
I don't know.
Q.—Would a reputable architect make an exparte criticism of another architect's work? A.—I think so, if the Mayor asked him.
Q.—Well, they got you? A.—Yes.
Q.—Could they get any one else? A.—Oh, I suppose so.

Mr. Slattery said his firm's report on Mr. Thomas's plan was prepared by Mr. Horgan. He could not tell the particular marbles objected to in Thomas plans. "Mr. Horgan can tell you" was his stereotyped reply to all direct questions as to the appropriateness of certain marbles. He declined to reply to a direct challenge to name three kinds of marble suitable for interior decoration. The witners objected to many of the questions, and spoke in a loud and angry tone when Mr. Moss insinuated that he had been out of the city lately to avoid a subpoena. Mr. Mazet rebuked him promptly, and Mr. Moss proceeded.

Promptly, and Mr. Moss proceeded.

Q.—What boilers are you putting in the fire boat?

A.—Mr. Horgan can tell you.

Q.—Is not an elliptical boiler the best for the purpose?

A.—I haven't looked into the subject.

Q.—Will not an elliptical boiler hold more than a round one? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Moss appealed to the witness "as a scientific man" and libraterical with a round beauty.

man," and illustrated with a rubber band to show that an elliptical boiler would not hold as much water as a circular boiler. As soon as he began with the question Mr. Slattery said he would de-

cline to answer the question.
"Oh, I thought you'd say that," retorted Mr.
Moss, "but I intend to ask the question and preent my illustration." Mr. Slattery appeared at a loss to comprehend

the point, and Mr. Moss told him if he was ready to admit that he knew nothing of the properties of matter and that he is not an architect the examination should be closed.

The witness declined to make such admission but explained that his partner attended to the matters spoken of, and was the proper member of the firm to answer the questions propounded.

Mr. Moss started to question Mr. Slattery about the change in the plans of the Hall of Records, when the latter said he could call Mr. Horgan, who knew all about it. Mr. Moss said as the witness had declared he was an architect and took an part in the conduct of the firm's affairs he had a right to question him. Which do you prefer, an iron beam"- began

"That has nothing to do with this inquiry

Q.—That is a very contemptuous way of putting it. Wait until I have finished. Do you prefer in Iron construction, a beam built in the shape of a plank or one with flanges? A.—I won't answer that ouestion.

question.

Q-It is more important that you should answer in than that I should ask the question. You have put yourself on a pinnacle in criticising the work of men of National requiation as architects, and when you refuse to answer such a question it goes out with the imputation that you don't know.

A-Why don't you call Mr. Horgan. He knows.

Q-You cannot answer it? A-Is not that contemptuous? Isn't that sarcastic? I won't answer any question unless it is in connection with the city government.

The witness also refused to tell Mr. Mazet where he had received his education and had studied architecture, whereupon Mr. Moss went on: "Now, Mr. Slatttery, it has been substantially charged in the public press, in the newspapers, that you are not an architect at all-that in fact you do not know anything about architectural work. Is that

"Is it a lie? What are you saying?

my mouth that I have not said. I asked you, if the newspapers said that you were not an architect at all, was that a lie?"

"Yes, that would be a he." "Are you going to take any action in regard to the statements made by the newspapers?"
"No; I am not going to pay any attention to such

Witness was temporarily excused, and after William Dalton, of the Water Department, had exation of water gates Mr. Horgan was recalled Mr. Moss read extracts from "The City Record" showing that Horgan & Slattery had received numerous contracts from the city government. Mr. Hergan said that in every instance he had drawn all the plans and specifications himself, and was willing to stand for everything he had done.

AS TO THE TOMBS.

Q.—Now, what was the trouble with the structural work in the Tombs? A.—The girders were too weak to carry the load we intended to impose on them.
Q.—Have you seen the plans of Withers & Dickson for the steel cells? A.—No, I have not seen the

Well, how could you condemn the plans with seeing them? A.-I did not condemn the plans Q.-Well, now the second of the

demned the girders weight to be imposed on themenough to carry the weight to be imposed on them. That is what I condemned.

Q-Which do you consider the more serviceable—an ordinary parallelogram beam or one with flanges?

A-I prefer a beam with flanges.

Q-Why? A-Well, you get greater depth, and that gives greater strength.

Q-Give us the scientific explanation of this principle. A-I will do no such thing.

Q-You cannot; is that it? A-Yes, I can, but I will not. I will not answer the question for you. I am not here to answer technical questions.

Q-Not to the city of New-York, which pays you?

A-You are not the city of New-York, I am not here to undergo an examination as to my architectural abilities.

here to undergo an examination as to my arentectural abilities.

Q.—That's just what you are here for. A.—You are not fit to examine me.

Q.—Well, demonstrate my unfitness by replying to my questions. A.—I shall do no such thing.

Q.—You can't do it. A.—Now, you can't make me angry, Mr. Moss.

Q.—Prove to me my ignorance by answering the questions I ask. A.—I don't have to.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Recess for luncheon was taken at this point, and upon resumption, Frederick C. Withers, of the firm of Withers & Dickson, was called. Mr. Withers, who drew the plans for the new Tombs Prison, said he had been an architect since 1863, and was Society. As to his plans for the Tombs Prison, he said, the scheme of the beam work had been carefully prepared and was of sufficient strength to support the cell work.

"Who informed you that Horgan & Slattery were to amend your plans?" Mr. Moss asked.

"Commissioner Lantry, of the Department of Charities, in the early part of 1898."

Moss then read the protest of Withers & Dickson addressed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment after they were told that their services as supervising architects were no longer needed, as instructions had been given to Horgan & Slattery to prepare fresh plans. His firm had been informed by Commissioner Lantry that its services

would not be required after the work they had let

out was completed.

"Your firm prepared the plans for the cellwork, steam heating and electric lights in the new wing of the City Prison?"

"Yes." "And they were approved by George B. Pest, the consulting architect of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment?"

Commissioner Lantry, the witness said, had told him that he (Lantry) wished to have architects in sympathy with the administration. It is intimated

that the witness's firm would better retire from the work, and, finally, it had been dismissed Were you consulted by Horgan & Slattery when

they succeeded you as architects?" "Now, when Horgan & Slattery succeeded you, their new plans as designed for the cells were more costly than the plans prepared by you; is that so?

"Yes, that is so." "What was the difference?"

"Well, our plans called for the construction of cells costing \$170,000. The new plans of Horgan & Slattery, called for an expenditure of \$310,000. The sum of \$11,000 was called for to strengthen the girders. They used heavier material for cellwork than our plans and specifications called for."

"Well, they used a great deal more material, for instance, in art decoration." "Do you mean that they had decorative art work

steel used in the construction of the cells "Yes."

"And you did not approve of that? "No. I did not. Decorative art work on prison cells is bad because it gives a place for vermin to It is altogether unnecessary." Mr. Withers said that he first heard of Horgan &

Democratic Club. He had always regarded Horgan & Slattery as builders, rather than architects. Q.—Was there any other interference with your plans by Horgan & Slattery? A.—They changed the arrangement of the steam and ventilating pipes. The central corridor, provided for by us, was stricken out and the pipes placed along the walls, disfiguring the interior walls of the prison.

Q.—What about the walls? A.—They have not changed them yet, but I understand they are going to take out the rear wall to put in a larger boiler. to take out the rear wall to put in a larger boiler

Slattery as architects when they did work on the

ADDITIONAL COST TO THE CITY

that the additional cost to the city of the new prison under the plans of Horgan & Slattery was

Walter Dickson, of Withers & Dickson, testified that he knew about the plans for the beams in the new Tombs building. The original plans, as drawn by his firm, provided for beams of sufficient strength to support the weight that might be imposed on them.

other plans calling for a heavier structure than the plans prepared by you?" "None whatever. The whole purpose was to

underrate our work so that Horgan & Slattery Were you asked to get out?"

The witness said that the original plans as

out by Commissioner Lantry."

pared by his firm had already passed and had been approved by the Building Department when they were filed, so that the only reason for the criticism made was to make room for the substitution of Horgan & Slattery in place of Withers & Dickson. Thomas, the architect who drew the designs for the new Hall of Records, was the next the intention to produce a building that would be a credit to the city-a building of utility and beauty and with interior decorations to harmonize with the exterior. He added that he had not known the work until they had been read to him at a meet ing of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He denied that their plans would reduce the cost \$1,000,000. He thought that if the plans of Horgan & Slattery were adopted, which left out the mosale floors, marble staircase, statues and other decorations, there might be a saving to the city of \$400,000 Mr. Moss wanted to know whether or not the substitution of ironwork in imitation of marble and

from the artistic appearance of the building. no quarrel, however, with the city, and if the cheaper work in the interest of economy, he had no objection to so changing his plans. The Mayor, he \$1,000,000 for the city, but he believed that the Mayor had been deceived by Horgan & Slattery.

Mr. Horgan was recalled, and denied that he had attempted to criticise Mr. Thomas's plans, but admitted that he had tried to take out certain ornamentations in the building. "And to substitute a counterfelt for a real?"

"No sir: but to substitute cheaper materials in the less frequented parts of the building."

Mr. Horgan denied that he had tried to tone down Mr. Thomas's "super-sesthetic taste." He did not know whether or not his taste was as good or better than Mr. Thomas's. He laid claim to some artistic taste.

Mr. Moss went into the City Prison matter again in regard to iron girders. For several minutes Mr. Horgan answered glibly enough.

"What is the difference between the weight on the top of a girder and that on the bottom?" "This has gone far enough. I refuse to answer any technical questions." "You can't answer," said Mr. Moss. "You have

gone as far as you can." "A child could answer your question"-"Stop! Stop! When you cannot answer, just say so. Just answer the question, nothing else. What is the strain on the upper side of a bean

called?" asked counsel.

Mr. Horgan declined to answer that and a series of similar questions. He said a boy could answer those questions, but that he did not concede Mr. Moss's right to ask them.
"I thought I should elicit that answer," retorted

"You answered as far as you could, and then you declined on the ground that a boy could answer, and you are not a boy."

Mr. Horgan did not reply, and Mr. Moss made a long explanation, using many technical terms, which showed that he had been well coached, and that he had spent part of his vacation studying physics. "I shall refuse to answer all technical questions,"

the witness persisted. Q.—Do you know? A.—I refuse to answer. You can go on enjoying yourself. You are not an engi-

neer.

Q.—If an expert engineer were to put those questions to you, would you consider them absurd? A.—Not all of them. About 25 per cent of those you have put are absurd.

Q.—Do you know how to compute the strength of iron columns? A.—I do.

Q.—What formula do you use? A.—I refuse to answer. If you send to our office I will show you the fluyres. the figures. Q.—Did you use Hodginson's method? A.—I refuse to answer.
Q.—Did you ever hear of Hodgkinson's method?
A.—I never did.

The duel between counsel and witness was continued for more than twenty minutes, with no greater result than was achieved from the first

half dozen questions. GIVES UP IN DESPAIR.

At last Mr. Moss gave up in despair, and decided to return to the question of the Hall of Records. Have you ever studied the beautiful side of architecture?" he asked.

"I hope so," replied Mr. Horgan. What is the earliest style of architecture?" "I decline to answer technical questions or t submit to an examination as to my capabilities." Mr. Moss passed the question and answer by

Egyptian architecture. Mr. Horgan forgot his earlier decision and talked for a time on Egyptian and Assyrian architecture.
"That is right," said Mr. Moss, in the tone schoolmaster would use to a pupil in approval. Counsel showed an astonishing knowledge of his subject and talked of Greek, early English and Indian architecture as if lecturing. The witness met him fairly at every issue, and they argued about th different capitals, columns, etc. All the witness's

unwillingness to talk had disappeared, and it real-

ly looked as if counsel's contention was correct

and asked the distinguishing characteristics of

that he didn't "really object to answering questions unless he found it impossible." Before he left the stand the witness said he considered himself the peer of any architect in this country. He said also that the firm of Horgan & Slattery was a corporation, that all save two shares were held by Mrs. Horgan and Mrs. Slattery, and that he received a salary of \$5,000 a year for his

services. Edward F. Carroll, who succeeded his brother, John F. Carroll, as clerk of the Court of General Sessions, said he received a salary of \$7,500 a year, and fees for certifying to copies of indictments. He was unable to say whether these fees amounted to

ing that the copies were correct. Prior to succeed- MOODY THE GENIAL HOST. ing his brother he worked for the cement firm of John P. Kane & Co., and had sold material to the city departments.

The committee adjourned until 11 o'clock this

FINES FOR COUNCILMEN.

JUSTICE FITZGERALD'S DECISION IN CONTEMPT CASES. HALL OF RECORDS BONDS LIKELY TO

PASS TO-DAY, AND THUS THE RE-CALCITRANT ONES WILL

ESCAPE JAIL. The Councilmen who refused to pass the Hall of Records bond issue must pay \$100 fine each and go to jali forthwith if they do not come down from their high horse. After Justice Fitzgerald gave his decision yesterday several of them said the bond issue would be passed to-day.

In his decision Justice Fitzgerald spoke out plainly. Here it is:

In his decision Justice Fitzgeraid spoke out plainly. Here it is:

No satisfactory reason has been presented by any of the respondents for disobedience of the recent mandamus issued by this Court. The alleged technical irregularities urged by counsel are purely dilatory. As the writ was regularly granted pursuant to jurisdiction vested in the Court, its validity cannot be collaterally assailed in this proceeding. The sole question in law is whether a wilful disregard of the order of the Court should go unpunished. The numerous excuses of disobeying the writ being supplemented by a frank acowal of intention to comply with the mandamus, the Court might have attached some force to the protestations that the contumacious actions of the respondents were due to an insufficient understanding of the order.

Even now, after a clear transeption of its terms and learning, their attitude can scarcely be construed into one of submissiveness, no unequivocal intention of immediate compliance being shown by them. In contending that they were entitled to be separately heard on the original application the respondents overlooked the fact that the writ was not directed to them as individuals but to a board of which they are members and which was represented by the Corporation Counsel, its duly constituted attorney. The past conduct and present attitude with an eministration of justice will fall into ridicule. Each of the following named respondents is adjudged guilty, and it is directed that they be severally punished by imprisonment until they shall obey the writ, provision to be inserted in the order to

And it is further ordered that each of the mentioned respondents be fined the sum of

The words "provision to be inserted in the order to be entered hereon for opportunity to comply" affords the Councilmen a loophole to escape going to jall by obeying the Court. L. Laffin Kellogg, counsel for Pierce, the contractor, must draw up an order for Justice Fitzgerald to sign. He will do this to-day. It will contain a clause giving the members of the Council time to get together and pass the resolution affirming the issue of bonds. In all probability the Council will humbly surrender to-day. If they don't, the jail yawns for them.

"The Council will meet to-morrow and pass the bond issue." This statement was made yesterday by one of the Councilmen in a private conversation. The Councilman who made the statement has been foremost in opposing the bond issue. Just in what form it will be passed has not yet been determined. Some of the Councilmen are opposed to passing the whole issue of \$2,100,000 for the Hall of Records, and there is no resolution before them for passing

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, became Acting Mayor yesterday morning, and expects to occupy the Mayor's chair during the remainder of the Mayor's vacation. He said it was possible that he would relinquish his Mayoralty duties for a few hours today, if the Mayer came down from Saratoga, in order to vote at the joint meeting of the Municipal Assembly for the confirmation of the tax rate. Under the charter Mr. Guggenheimer cannot exercise the functions of Mayor and President of the Council at the same time, so that if the Mayor does not return the Municipal Assembly will have to get along without him. It takes a three-fourths vote of the entire body to confirm the tax rate, and if there should be any absentees, or some of the Brooklyn men should kick over the traces, then a single vote might be necessary. His vote would also be needed on the bond issue.

The Mayor went to Saratoga yesterday. Corporation Counsel Whalen gave his opinion

in the contempt proceedings yesterday in the following communication to the Assembly:

on the contempt proceedings yesterday in the following communication to the Assembly:

I am in receipt of a resolution adopted by the Council and Board of Aldermen on July 25, 1809, in reference to the matter of the contract of John Pierce. The resolution is somewhat lengthy, but, putting aside some matters that might better have been omitted therefrom, its substance is an inquiry as to the reason why the Law Department consented to the issue of a writ of mandamus resented to the issue of a writ of mandamus rejuring action by the Council, without, as is alleged, notice to your honorable body, and also whether or not it is the duty of the Municipal Assembly to obey the writ of mandamus in question, and to pass the resolution therein referred to.

In answer to this communication I have to say that the order for the issuance of the writ of mandamus was not made without notice to your honorable body, but was served upon the presiding officer of each of the bodies, composing the Assembly, as is required by law, and was by them sent to this office in the usual course.

No suggestion as to the course to be pursued by this office was made, and from my knowledge of the facts I know that there was no legal objection to the issue of the writ in question, and that the claim was a perfectly valid one. I therefore directed one of my assistants to consent to the entry of the order, which was done.

As to the second part of your resolution, as to whether or not it is your duty to obey a mandamus of the Supreme Court, directing the action therein indicated, I have to say that such is your absolute and imperative duty.

Briefs were filed yesterday morning at 10

Briefs were filed yesterday morning at 10 'clock with Justice Fitzgerald, in his private chambers, by counsel for the Councilmen, and by L. Laffin Kellogg, counsel for John Pierce,

he contractor. Mr. Kellogg said that he understood some of the Councilmen had left New-York in order to avoid service. They would be found wherever they had gone

Mr. Kellogg went before Justice Giegerich at 12 o'clock and obtained from him an extension of the order granted a week ago, directing the members of the Council to appear and show cause why they should not be committed for Mr. Kellogg explained that only welve of the twenty members charged with contempt of court had been served with the original order up to Saturday night last, which was the time specified in the order by which they must be served, in order to appear before Justice Fitzgerald yesterday. He said that he desired to serve the remaining eight members with the order, so that if Justice Fitzgerald's decision was in his favor he could take immediate proceedings to have them sent to prison. Justice Giegerich granted Mr. Kellogg's application, and fixed August 8 as the last day for service upon them.

Edwin F. Stern, counsel for Councilman Foley, said that if the Council to-day voted for an issue of the \$34,000 required to pay Pierce Justice Fitzgerald would undoubtedly suspend his judgment, and that a peculiar complication would then arise. It would be that the issue of \$2,100,000 for the erection of the Hall of Records would not be passed by the Council. He said that if it was held by Justice Fitzgerald that his decision covered the total amount of bonds for the Hall of Records the majority of the Council would go to jall rather than approve

INHERITS A FORTUNE. Summit, N. J., Aug. 1 (Special).-By the decision

of the Supreme Court of California Miss Eleanor Hamilton, of Summit, Inherits the entire estate of her father, Charles Hamilton, who died suddenly at Cheno, Cal., in 1894. The estate is valued at \$185,000 and has been in litigation for a number of years. In 1888 Charles Hamilton went to Grand Island, Neb., and began to manufacture beet sugar. was unable to say whether these fees amounted to \$5,000 annually, but he admitted that all the copying work was done by the District Attorney's clerks, and that the fees he received were just for certify-

SCORES OF MINISTERS WELCOMED BY THE EVANGELIST.

SPEAKERS AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE - NEW-YORK PRESBY-TERIANS HAVE WESTON HALL.

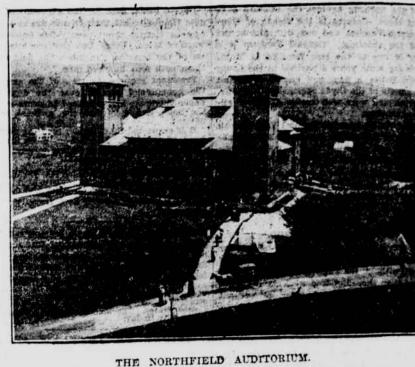
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] East Northfield, Mass., Aug. 1. - The White

Mountain Express trains, north and south, were ate to-day, owing to the hundreds of people who left them at South Vernon to come to the Bible conference, which opened this evening in the Auditorium. Mr. Moody was in command, as usual, and he welcomed scores of ministers and hundreds of laymen and laywomen, many of whom needed no new proof of his hospitality, having tested it on other occasions. Others are here for the first time, and

they have exhausted the usual run of interjections

used in describing places. The day has been almost an ideal one; a triffe warm in spots, but not hot enough at any time or place to be oppressive. The afternoon has been used in driving and walking by many of the visitors. One of the most interesting features of the present meeting is the assignment of Weston Hall to the pastors of the New-York Presbytery. At

pastors went to Riverdale to hold what we called a retreat. We had never seen so many fiviled attenting the word and a retreat. We had never seen so many fiviled attenting to we went apart determined to show nothing except what the spirit might teach us. We made no programme. The first afternoon the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall was the speaker, and his topic was, "Reality in the Religion of the Minister." I assure you that there were artist searchings of hearts those three days. But this meeting, traceable directly to Northfield, was immediately seen. Men began to say to one another. "How we have learned to love the brather." It influence was seen at the meetings of the Presbytery. Special prayer meetings were held, where no business was transacted, the whole time being spent in prayer and meditation. We closed to year with an all day prayer meeting, beginning at 10 a. m., and closing at 10 p. m. with communion. The very next day we began a series of union prayer meetings, the first one being held in our church. The lecture room was filled, and so arge was the meeting that it overflowed into the room adjoining. This experience was repeated the next night and the next, and for three weeks meetings were held in the five Presbyterian churches on the West Side, culminating in a communion service in the Scotch Church, where the elders from the five churches served the emblems of the body and holood of Our Lord. The influence of the Northfield conference last year extended to Minneapolis, and the meetings of the General Assembly, where a little while we met at 8 a. m., a full hour and a half before the business session. Wonderfor meeting devoted to foreign missions both morning and evening, said by many to have been rareity equalled in the five respective and holo of our Presbyterian pastors from New-York are here. Fifty-ix



which occupies Weston Hall, one of the largest and best appointed buildings in the seminary grounds. THE REV. DR. SMITH'S VIEWS.

In speaking of the New-York Presbytery at Northfield, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith said:

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There are a number of men in the New-York Presbytery who have found the conferences at Northfield most helpful. They have long cherished a wish that other pustors in the city might also receive the help and blessing which had come to them. Hence, at an informal prayer meeting of the members of the Presbytery when there seemed to be a general feeling that some movement should be made to secure a large attendance at the August conference of the members of the Presbytery; a committee was appointed to see if some arrangement could be made for the accommodation of members of the Presbytery in Northfield this committee was appointed to see if some arrangement could be made for the accommodation of members of the Presbytery in Northfield this committee also has raised money enough to pay the expenses of pastors who will go. Already a large number have promised to go, a number which will more than fill the building, Outside rooms and tents will be used for the overflow.

While the Presbytery of New-York itself has taken no official action in thus indorsing the Northfield conferences, this committee being appointed only in an informal meeting, yet it is a most interesting movement, and ought to mean a great deal, both to Presbyterianism and to Northfield. The hard worked clergyman needs the spiritual refreshment of some such place as Northfield. He will fill up for the entire year if he attends one of these conferences, Many a church is a better, more spiritual church to-day because its pastor attended a conference at Northfield. It would be a happy thing, indeed, if every Presbytery, if every Methodist conference if every Baptist and Congressional association—in short, if the clergymen of all denominations may be led to attend this summer's conference. These words are spoken in the hope that other Presbytery in attendance. Let all others come who can, that this year's conference may be especially a great blessing to the clergym

ADDRESSES AT EVENING CONFERENCE.

"Let us thank God now for what He is going to do for us during this conference," said Mr. Moody in opening the first meeting of the conference. Three church hymns were sung by the audience, two of them being "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," and "Abide with Me, Fast Falls the

Mr. Sankey led the singing at first. Mr. Stebbins. his associate, played the organ, while Arthur Philips and his sister, Mrs. Samuel E. Walker, accompanied him on the two planes in front of the plat-Later Mr. Stebbins was the leader, while Mr. Sankey took his place at the organ. The Mount Hermon Quartet sang "Rock of Ages" and "I, John, Saw the Holy City."

Among those who offered prayer was Henry M Moore, of Boston, the president of the Board of Trustees of the Northfield Seminary. In his prayer he asked a special blessing on the members of the New-York Presbytery, that they might go back to their churches and move the city for Christ. Mr. Moody then spoke briefly, recalling the beginning of the Bible conferences in 1880, and showing how interest in them had increased with the years. The college student conference this summer was the largest ever held here, Yale alone sending more than a hundred men. women's conference which followed was also the largest in that series, while the Bible conference opening to-night was larger than any in previous years. He referred to the excellent spirit seen in the New-York tent meetings and in Brooklyn, where he preached on Sunday. He closed with an earnest request that his hearers should open their hearts to receive the message which God had in

A cable message from the Rev. Dr. Scofield was read: "Let God arise." The Rev. R. A. Torrey then gave a brief Bible exposition, after which Mr. Moody introduced the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, of the West End Presbyterian Church of New-York, to whom reference has already been made Dr. Shaw said in substance:

Dr. Shaw said in substance:

Mr. Moody has asked me to give the history of of the spiritual movement in New-York City. In the providence of God, two or three members of the Presbytery found themselves at the conference a year ago. Some of you will remember the day that Mr. McGregor spoke upon "Peter in Prison and how he got out, and how we also were in prison and how we might get out. Then the same morning came Mr. Morgan's no less wonderful sermon on "The Man with a Withered Hand." You recall his picture—the offer of help, the spirit of the man crying out, "I campot!" Again the command. "Stretch forth thy hand." The man looks up and catches the face of Christ, and he says instantly, "That man wouldn't torment me," and his helplessness was matched by the helpfulness of the Master. You recall also the experience of the day when those sermons were given. We met at the close of that remarkable service, but we said "We cannot talk now." We wanted to be alone.

SPIRITUAL AID GAINED.

SPIRITUAL AID GAINED.

Speaking for myself, I can say that one of the greatest batles of my life was fought out here in Northfield that afternoon. We went back to our churches with new spirits, and determined to carry the spirit received here into our churches. The effect was seen in our field. My people said that their pastor had never preached so well before. The next step in the spiritual movement came in the fall, when about twenty-five of our

every conference there have been several New-York clergymen present. Last year the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw and the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merie Smith were among the number, and so deeply impressed were they by the addresses heard that on their return they took steps looking to a larger delegation of New-York Presbyterian pastors this year.

Mr. Moody heartily approved of the scheme, and every pastor of a church or chapel was invited to be the guest of some unknown friend who had placed in the hands of Drs. Smith and Shaw a sum sufficient to meet all the bills of travel and board. Several clergymen not pastors are also in the party which occupies Weston Hail, one of the largest and best appointed buildings in the seminary grounds.

NEED OF PERSONAL RELIGION.

Third—That we had given little attention to the culture of personal religion. The Rev. Dr. Wilson Merle Smith, one of the godllest of men, was leading a meeting the last day of the old year. His topic was "Prayer," and he said that while all heads were bowed he would be glad to have all who spent thirty minutes a day in prayer raise their hands. I think one or two men raised their hands, but only one or two. He dropped from thirty to twenty-five minutes, and a few more hands went up, and then to ten, and finally to five minutes, and a few more hands went up, and then to ten, and finally to five minutes, and afterward that he feared he had used a little deception in saying five minutes. As a result of those meetings, prayer circles were formed in some of the churches, where members promise to spend at least ten minutes a day in private prayer. One of the members said not long ago that he never knew that ten minutes were so long until he tried to pray for ten minutes.

Fourth, that the greatest lesson of all is to depend on the Holy Spirit for power. I caught a picture on the express train near Saratoga last Saturday which has helped me. There was a terfible storm, almost a cloudburst. The streets were flooded and the water covered the lawns, so heavy was the downpour. On one lawn in the midst of that fearful rainfall I saw a revolving lawn sprinkler still at work, the owner apparently unable to turn off the hydrant, so sudden had been the approach of the storm. There, with the heavens flooding the lawn, the poor little lawn sprinkler was throwing out its feeble stream. So, too, often with Heaven's richest blessings waiting to fall upon us, we are satisfied with the little stream that comes from our lawn sprinkler. Brethren, let the showers come down these days at Northfield. We are going to have a wonderful time here. Let all censoriousness be put away, and let us warm up to one another and in our time and our rhythm, "Watch on, watch on, together."

As Dr. Shaw took his seat, Mr. Moo NEED OF PERSONAL RELIGION.

As Dr. Shaw took his seat, Mr. Moody said: "All who believe that, say 'Amen." A fair re sponse was made, but it did not satisfy the leader, and he said: "Say it louder," and this time it

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